

**MASON'S**  
O.K. SAUCE,  
O.K. PICKLES,  
MANGO CUCUMBER,  
WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE,  
MUSTARD SAUCE,  
TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General  
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

COME AND HEAR  
**WISEMAN'S**  
New Orchestra  
4.30 AND 7.30.

No. 18,543. 號二十四百八千八第 日七初月九年午戊 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1918. 五拜禮 號一十月十年七國民華中 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

**INTIMATIONS**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags 550 lbs. net.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.**  
General Managers.  
1452

**CAPE WHITE WINES.**  
**DRAKENSTEIN**  
and  
**JAGGER CUP**  
Shipped by  
**J. SEDGWICK & CO., LTD.**  
CAPE TOWN.  
SOLE AGENTS:  
**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
Telephone No. 75.

**CARTRIDGES.**  
**ARRIVED!!!**  
A large consignment of  
**SPORTING CARTRIDGES,** principally loaded  
with E. O. Powder.  
**HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND**  
**AMMUNITION STORE,**  
5-8, Beaconfield Arcade.  
[1896]

**A LING & CO.**  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS**  
**STORE.**  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.  
Telephone 1918.  
[1896]

**PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
**TIMES-TABLE**

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 10.00 " "	" " " "
10.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " " "
1.15 " " 2.15 " "	" " " "
2.15 " " 3.15 " "	" " " "
3.15 " " 4.00 " "	Sats. only 15 "
4.00 " " 5.00 " "	Sats. only 15 "
5.00 " " 6.00 " "	Every 15 "
6.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.	" " " "
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.	" " " "
11.30 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	" " " "
SATURDAY	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 " "	to 11.00 a.m. " " " "
11.30 " "	to 12.30 noon " " " "
12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	" " " "
2.00 " "	to 5.30 " " " " " "
5.30 " "	to 6.00 " " " " " "
6.00 " "	to 7.00 " " " " " "
7.00 " "	to 8.00 " " " " " "
SUNDAY	
8.00 a.m.	to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.30 p.m.	to 11.45 p.m. " " " "

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexander Buildings, Des  
Vaux Road Central.  
Season and punch tickets available for all  
cars not already full running at the time  
issued in the Company's time-table, but not  
for special cars, can be obtained on applica-  
tion at the Company's Office. No Season  
tickets will be issued until payment therefor  
has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or  
Comproviser Order representing Bank  
Notes.  
**JOHN D. HUBBARD & SON,**  
General Managers.

**KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.**  
**TIMES-TABLE.**  
On and after MONDAY, 10th JUNE, 1918, until further Notice.

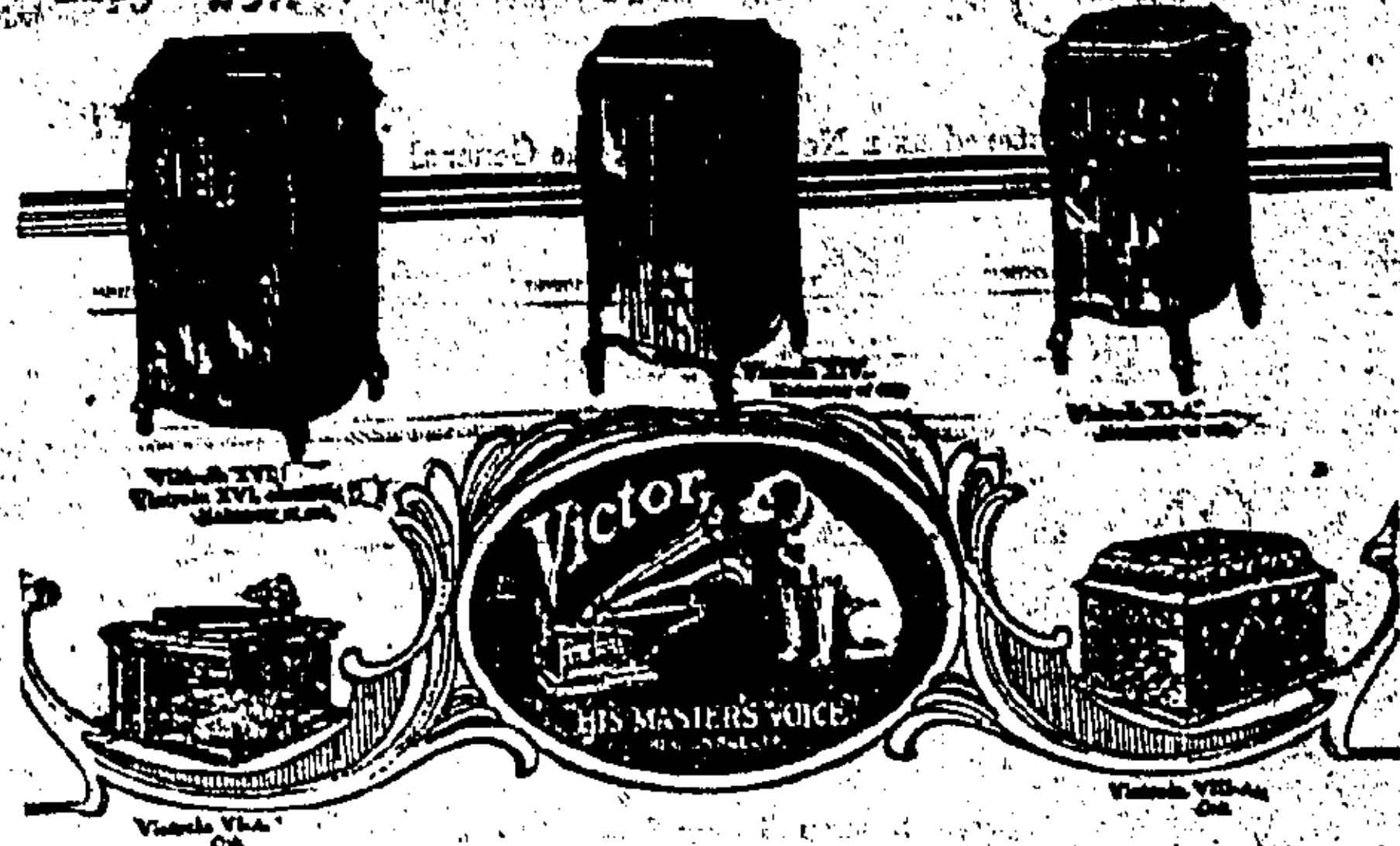
**DOWN TRAINS.**

Stations	No. 1 Through Express a.m.	No. 2 Local a.m.	No. 3 Through Express p.m.	No. 4 Local p.m.
CANTON	7.30	8.30	11.30	12.30
Shenzhen	7.45	8.45	11.45	12.45
Shenzhen Bay	8.00	9.00	12.00	1.00
Shenzhen Bay	8.15	9.15	12.15	1.15
Shenzhen Bay	8.30	9.30	12.30	1.30
Shenzhen Bay	8.45	9.45	12.45	1.45
Shenzhen Bay	9.00	10.00	1.00	2.00
Shenzhen Bay	9.15	10.15	1.15	2.15
Shenzhen Bay	9.30	10.30	1.30	2.30
Shenzhen Bay	9.45	10.45	1.45	2.45
Shenzhen Bay	10.00	11.00	2.00	3.00
Shenzhen Bay	10.15	11.15	2.15	3.15
Shenzhen Bay	10.30	11.30	2.30	3.30
Shenzhen Bay	10.45	11.45	2.45	3.45
Shenzhen Bay	11.00	12.00	3.00	4.00
Shenzhen Bay	11.15	12.15	3.15	4.15
Shenzhen Bay	11.30	12.30	3.30	4.30
Shenzhen Bay	11.45	12.45	3.45	4.45
Shenzhen Bay	12.00	1.00	4.00	5.00
Shenzhen Bay	12.15	1.15	4.15	5.15
Shenzhen Bay	12.30	1.30	4.30	5.30
Shenzhen Bay	12.45	1.45	4.45	5.45
Shenzhen Bay	1.00	2.00	5.00	6.00
Shenzhen Bay	1.15	2.15	5.15	6.15
Shenzhen Bay	1.30	2.30	5.30	6.30
Shenzhen Bay	1.45	2.45	5.45	6.45
Shenzhen Bay	2.00	3.00	6.00	7.00
Shenzhen Bay	2.15	3.15	6.15	7.15
Shenzhen Bay	2.30	3.30	6.30	7.30
Shenzhen Bay	2.45	3.45	6.45	7.45
Shenzhen Bay	3.00	4.00	7.00	8.00
Shenzhen Bay	3.15	4.15	7.15	8.15
Shenzhen Bay	3.30	4.30	7.30	8.30
Shenzhen Bay	3.45	4.45	7.45	8.45
Shenzhen Bay	4.00	5.00	8.00	9.00
Shenzhen Bay	4.15	5.15	8.15	9.15
Shenzhen Bay	4.30	5.30	8.30	9.30
Shenzhen Bay	4.45	5.45	8.45	9.45
Shenzhen Bay	5.00	6.00	9.00	10.00
Shenzhen Bay	5.15	6.15	9.15	10.15
Shenzhen Bay	5.30	6.30	9.30	10.30
Shenzhen Bay	5.45	6.45	9.45	10.45
Shenzhen Bay	6.00	7.00	10.00	11.00
Shenzhen Bay	6.15	7.15	10.15	11.15
Shenzhen Bay	6.30	7.30	10.30	11.30
Shenzhen Bay	6.45	7.45	10.45	11.45
Shenzhen Bay	7.00	8.00	11.00	12.00
Shenzhen Bay	7.15	8.15	11.15	12.15
Shenzhen Bay	7.30	8.30	11.30	12.30
Shenzhen Bay	7.45	8.45	11.45	12.45
Shenzhen Bay	8.00	9.00	12.00	1.00
Shenzhen Bay	8.15	9.15	12.15	1.15
Shenzhen Bay	8.30	9.30	12.30	1.30
Shenzhen Bay	8.45	9.45	12.45	1.45
Shenzhen Bay	9.00	10.00	1.00	2.00
Shenzhen Bay	9.15	10.15	1.15	2.15
Shenzhen Bay	9.30	10.30	1.30	2.30
Shenzhen Bay	9.45	10.45	1.45	2.45
Shenzhen Bay	10.00	11.00	2.00	3.00
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Shenzhen Bay	10.30	11.30	2.30	3.30
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Shenzhen Bay	11.00	12.00	3.00	4.00
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Shenzhen Bay	11.30	12.30	3.30	4.30
Shenzhen Bay	11.45	12.45	3.45	4.45
Shenzhen Bay	12.00	1.00	4.00	5.00
Shenzhen Bay	12.15	1.15	4.15	5.15
Shenzhen Bay	12.30	1.30	4.30	5.30
Shenzhen Bay	12.45	1.45	4.45	5.45
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Shenzhen Bay	1.45	2.45	5.45	6.45
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Shenzhen Bay	2.15	3.15	6.15	7.15
Shenzhen Bay	2.30	3.30	6.30	7.30
Shenzhen Bay	2.45	3.45	6.45	7.45
Shenzhen Bay	3.00	4.00	7.00	8.00
Shenzhen Bay	3.15	4.15	7.15	8.15
Shenzhen Bay	3.30	4.30	7.30	8.30
Shenzhen Bay	3.45	4.45	7.45	8.45
Shenzhen Bay	4.00	5.00	8.00	9.00
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Shenzhen Bay	4.30	5.30	8.30	9.30
Shenzhen Bay	4.45	5.45	8.45	9.45
Shenzhen Bay	5.00	6.00	9.00	10.00
Shenzhen Bay	5.15	6.15	9.15	10.15
Shenzhen Bay	5.30	6.30	9.30	10.30
Shenzhen Bay	5.45	6.45	9.45	10.45
Shenzhen Bay	6.00	7.00	10.00	11.00
Shenzhen Bay	6.15	7.15	10.15	11.15
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Shenzhen Bay	6.45	7.45	10.45	11.45
Shenzhen Bay	7.00	8.00	11.00	12.00
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Shenzhen Bay	7.30	8.30	11.30	12.30
Shenzhen Bay	7.45	8.45	11.45	12.45
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Shenzhen Bay	8.15	9.15	12.15	1.15
Shenzhen Bay	8.30	9.30	12.30	1.30
Shenzhen Bay	8.45	9.45	12.45	1.45
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Shenzhen Bay	9.15	10.15	1.15	2.15
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Shenzhen Bay	11.00	12.00	3.00	4.00
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Shenzhen Bay	11.30	12.30	3.30	4.30
Shenzhen Bay	11.45	12.45	3.45	4.45
Shenzhen Bay	12.00	1.00	4.00	5.00
Shenzhen Bay	12.15	1.15	4.15	5.15
Shenzhen Bay	12.30	1.30	4.30	5.30
Shenzhen Bay	12.45	1.45	4.45	5.45
Shenzhen Bay	1.00	2.00	5.00	6.00
Shenzhen Bay	1.15	2.15	5.15	6.15
Shenzhen Bay	1.30	2.30	5.30	6.30
Shenzhen Bay	1.45	2.45	5.45	6.45
Shenzhen Bay	2.00	3.00	6.00	7.00
Shenzhen Bay	2.15	3.15	6.15	7.15
Shenzhen Bay	2.30	3.30	6.30	7.30
Shenzhen Bay	2.45	3.45	6.45	7.45
Shenzhen Bay	3.00	4.00	7.00	8.00
Shenzhen Bay	3.15	4.15	7.15	8.15
Shenzhen Bay	3.30	4.30	7.30	8.30
Shenzhen Bay	3.45	4.45	7.45	8.45
Shenzhen Bay	4.00	5.00	8.00	9.00
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Shenzhen Bay	4.45	5.45	8.45	9.45
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Shenzhen Bay	5.15	6.15	9.15	10.15
Shenzhen Bay	5.30	6.30	9.30	10.30
Shenzhen Bay	5.45	6.45	9.45	10.45
Shenzhen Bay	6.00	7.00	10.00	11.00
Shenzhen Bay	6.15	7.15	10.15	11.15
Shenzhen Bay	6.30	7.30	10.30	11.30
Shenzhen Bay	6.45	7.45	10.45	11.45
Shenzhen Bay	7.00	8.00	11.00	12.00
Shenzhen Bay	7.15	8.15	11.15	12.15
Shenzhen Bay	7.30	8.30	11.30	12.30
Shenzhen Bay	7.45	8.45	11.45	12.45
Shenzhen Bay	8.00	9.00	12.00	1.00
Shenzhen Bay	8.15	9.15	12.15	1.15
Shenzhen Bay	8.30	9.30	12.30	1.30
Shenzhen Bay	8.45	9.45	12.45	1.45
Shenzhen Bay	9.00	10.00	1.00	2.00
Shenzhen Bay	9.15	10.15	1.15	2.15
Shenzhen Bay	9.30	10.30	1.30	2.30
Shenzhen Bay	9.45	10.45	1.45	2.45
Shenzhen Bay	10.00	11.00	2.00	3.00
Shenzhen Bay	10.15	11.15	2.15	3.15
Shenzhen Bay	10.30	11.30	2.30	3.30
Shenzhen Bay	10.45	11.45	2.45	3.45
Shenzhen Bay	11.00	12.00	3.00	4.00
Shenzhen Bay	11.15	12.15	3.15	4.15
Shenzhen Bay	11.30	12.30	3.30	4.30
Shenzhen Bay	11.45	12.45	3.45	4.45
Shenzhen Bay	12.00	1.00	4.00	5.00
Shenzhen Bay	12.15	1.15	4.15	5.15
Shenzhen Bay	12.30	1.30	4.30	5.30
Shenzhen Bay	12.45	1.45	4.45	5.45
Shenzhen Bay	1.00	2.00	5.00	6.00
Shenzhen Bay	1.15	2.15	5.15	6.15
Shenzhen Bay	1.30	2.30	5.30	6.30
Shenzhen Bay	1.45	2.45	5.45	6.45
Shenzhen Bay	2.00	3.00	6.00	7.00
Shenzhen Bay	2.15	3.15	6.15	7.15
Shenzhen Bay	2.30	3.30	6.30	7.30
Shenzhen Bay	2.45	3.45	6.45	7.45
Shenzhen Bay	3.00	4.00	7.00	8.00
Shenzhen Bay	3.15	4.15	7.15	8.15
Shenzhen Bay	3.30	4.30	7.30	8.30
Shenzhen Bay	3.45	4.45	7.45	8.45



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PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

(3435)

# FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

4 1/4% - U.S. \$6,000,000,000

CLOSES IN AMERICA 19TH OCT.

Applications will be received by THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION up to 15th October on the following terms:—

- 10% on application
- 20% " 2nd November.
- 20% " 10th December.
- 20% " 16th January.
- 30% " 30th January.

and loans will be granted against this security to enable purchasers to pay in instalments covering longer periods. Particulars and forms on application.

(3435)

## THE APPEAL COUNCIL MESSRS. RITCHIE AND SYME THOMSON EXEMPTED MR. BIRRELL TO BE ENROLLED.

A meeting of the Appeal Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government presided and there were also present: H.E. the General Officer Commanding, the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher), the Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, C.B.E.), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. A. M. Thompson), the Director of Public Works (Hon. Mr. T. L. Perkins), the Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E.), and the three Assessors—Hon. Mr. P. H. Molyneux, Mr. N. J. Stubb, O.B.E., and Mr. C. H. P. Hay.

Three appeals were heard—one by Messrs. Dodwell & Co. against the enrolment of Mr. F. Syme Thomson, one by Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co. against the enrolment of Mr. J. D. Birrell, and the third by the International Banking Corporation against the enrolment of Mr. D. Ritchie. In the case of Mr. Birrell the decision of the Tribunal was upheld. In the other two cases the Tribunal's decisions were reversed and both Mr. Syme Thomson and Mr. Ritchie were granted total exemption.

MESSRS. DODWELL & CO.  
The first case considered was that of Messrs. Dodwell & Co.—Mr. S. H. Dodwell appeared on behalf of the Company.

Mr. Dodwell—I will state my case and then answer any questions that the Council may wish to ask. The decision of the Military Service Tribunal in Mr. Thomson's case is fraught with such serious consequences to my firm that I am going to take the unusual course of admitting frankly that I feel it is an adverse nature was due to my anticipating that further exemption, at any rate, would be a practical certainty, and to my consequently not emphasizing sufficiently, in my evidence, Mr. Thomson's value to us. In spite of the fact that our firm has already sent 70 members of its staff to join the Allied forces, I ask you to bear in mind that I realise to the fullest extent what a serious matter it is to stand in the way of a young man going home to fight, and I wished the Tribunal to appreciate this. I said that if Mr. Thomson were granted further exemption I would do my utmost afterwards to carry on with the new man, Mr. Culter, and I am afraid that the Tribunal came to the conclusion from this that Mr. Thomson's services were really not of much value to us. The Tribunal may have been further guided—or rather misguided—by Mr. Thomson's answers to questions put to him. At the original proceedings he answered, I think it was so, Mr. Lendale, that he was not a piece of goods. At the last proceedings he said he was not an insurance export. I agree that he can hardly be considered either of these, but he has had 31 years' experience in our import and export department, out of which he has been two years in charge of it, and in consequence is of undoubted value to us. In answer to Mr. Adams' question, Mr. Thomson said that he did not consider himself as much an expert in the import and export business as Mr. Barretto. In case this statement should lead to a misunderstanding I desire the Council to appreciate that Mr. Barretto is not an ordinary Portuguese export clerk. He is a well respected member of the Portuguese community, 43 years of age, with a lifelong experience in the business, and, naturally, with his 31 years' experience Mr. Thomson might not consider himself as expert as Mr. Barretto. But in any case, sir, if what we wrote to the Tribunal, and what I said at the proceedings, do not make it perfectly clear that we look upon Mr. Thomson as an expert in the import and export trade, I desire to emphasize that fact now. In the endeavour to make my case clear to the Council I would like to mention the chief articles of export and import in which Mr. Thomson has been engaged for 31 years' experience. Mr. Dodwell enumerated these articles, and continuing, said:—Now that Mr. Barretto is leaving us, the decision of the Tribunal takes away from us the only man in our office who has any expert knowledge of these articles, and not only takes him away, but takes him away at a moment's notice. Now, sir, I think it must be apparent to anyone present in this Council Chamber, whether he be a merchant or no, that no firm could run such an important business as this, since it is business which is so essential to the qualities, grades, etc., of the various articles to enable him to efficiently inspect purchases and negotiate sales. I admit that business in exports and imports is restricted owing to circumstances, but there is business to be done, and what there is, I contend, should be energetically sought after by the British firms, both in the interests of the Colony and the Empire.

I would ask leave to refer the Council to a short extract of a speech made by Sir Auckland Geddes at Manchester in July last:—

"In order that we may be sure that our armies are not crushed and that they are able to stand the strain which Germany, without doubt, has the power to impose upon us, we must have men, and men for the fighting line, but not only for the fighting line. There is something more than a fighting line in an army. Behind the fighting line there are rearward services. Here in this country is the very centre, the very heart, of the Alliance, and we must retain here sufficient forces to make it absolutely useless for the Germans to attempt a raid, let alone an invasion. (Cheers). But there is something more. Our future, the future of our businesses, depend upon our position throughout the world, our prestige and our power, and while we are thinking of the forces in France and Flanders we have to remember that it is not only our interest, although it is of vital interest. But the East also calls. You know what the East means to you and to the business of England, and the East calls for men to maintain our position. And somehow out of our available man-power we have to provide, not only for production which will give the funds to carry on the war, but for the forces which will meet, and I hope and believe defeat, the German effort, and forces which will maintain our power and prestige throughout the East."

That was in July. Surely now the war position warrants our efforts being directed more and more towards the economic struggle that will follow. Major Morgan was agreeable to a trifling exemption, but that was not agreed to by the Tribunal. Even if Mr. Thomson had three months' exemption it seems to me an impossibility for him to impart to anyone, having no previous experience of the trade, sufficient expert knowledge to enable us to carry on with a sufficient degree of safety. Under the very best staff conditions every merchant knows it is difficult enough now to avoid claims for inferior deliveries.

There is one other point which I submit may not have been fully appreciated by the Tribunal. It is the fact that we are registered at home and pay full home income tax and excess profits tax, which in 1916 and 1917 amounted to \$200,000. I put this forward in my letter to the Tribunal as a reason why I thought we were entitled to the fullest consideration. In point of fact this home registration in our case means that by far the greater part of our profits on all trading goes towards the cost of the war, so that the decision of the Tribunal will not only jeopardise our valuable import and export trade, but will deprive the Home Government coffers of a considerable sum of money. Finally, sir, I know of no case in which the head man of the import and export department of any similar firm in the Colony has been non-exempted, and if Mr. Thomson is taken from a firm whose war record is as good as ours I submit it will be a gross injustice.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—I am sure the General Military Service Tribunal fully appreciated the latter part of your remarks regarding your firm being registered in England and the sums paid in income tax and excess profits tax. The records show that. Moreover, I cannot see any reason to doubt, from the proceedings before the Tribunal, that the members fully realised Mr. Syme Thomson's value to the firm.

Mr. Dodwell—I do not think they did. H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—With regard to Mr. Adams' question, to which you refer—"Has Mr. Syme Thomson the expert knowledge possessed by Mr. Barretto?" and Mr. Syme Thomson's reply—"Not to the same extent; I have only been in the job three and a half years," I do not think it is contended that Mr. Syme Thomson has Mr. Barretto's expert knowledge. That does not show that the Tribunal did not recognise Mr. Syme Thomson's value to the firm.

Mr. Dodwell—They did not recognise that I cannot safely do the business of this department without him.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—The next point you make is that Mr. Thomson's enrolment is springing upon your firm at a moment's notice. I do not think that can be suggested. Exemption was given for three months at the first hearing.

Mr. Dodwell—They did not appreciate my point. I am desirous of letting Mr. Thomson go and after the original three months' exemption was granted I telegraphed that I did not intend to resist his going. When I got back from America, however, Mr. Barretto informed me that he is leaving us. That alters the entire situation. That is how the matter was sprung upon me at a moment's notice.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—It was Mr. Barretto who sprung it upon you!

Mr. Dodwell—Yes.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—Your point is that if Mr. Syme Thomson is enrolled there will not be a sufficient degree of safety for carrying on the department. All firms have touched a point which cannot be regarded as giving a sufficient degree of safety.

Mr. Dodwell—I cannot take the risk of doing business in that department, in present circumstances, without Mr. Thomson. How can you do business in all the articles I have enumerated if you have no one to inspect the produce which the Chinese deliver?

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—Another point is regarding the state of trade and the fact that the amount of work cannot be anything approaching what it was.

Mr. Dodwell—I would like to say, in answer to that, that I was surprised to find, on my return, that our estimated profit and loss account up to the end of September was more than it was last year.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—Would that necessarily involve a larger amount of work?

Mr. Dodwell—Certainly it would. The restricted business one does now is surrounded with pitfalls which did not exist before.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Is there any other member of the firm who has a knowledge of this particular work Mr. Thomson does?

Mr. Dodwell—No, not a single member of the firm has any knowledge. Mr. Lester and Mr. Weill and Mr. Thomson besides Mr. Barretto, were the four men who had experience of that department.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Has Mr. Barretto, definitely left you already?

Mr. Dodwell—He leaves at the end of the month.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—There is no prospect of keeping him?

Mr. Dodwell—I did my utmost to induce him to stay. I offered him considerably more salary but he has got a partnership agreement with a Portuguese firm that is making a lot of money now. I cannot compete with that.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—There is no prospect of getting any other expert assistance?

Mr. Dodwell—I don't see any likelihood at all.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I don't mean Englishmen.

Mr. Dodwell—The Portuguese firms are making so much money now that it is impossible to get an expert Portuguese.

Mr. STARR—They are gradually getting all the trained men.

Hon. Mr. HODGKIN—I can absolutely corroborate that.

The Council considered the matter in private, and, subsequently, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government announced that it had been decided to grant Mr. Syme Thomson total exemption.

## MESSRS. GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

The case of Mr. J. D. Birrell, of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co., was next considered—Mr. H. W. Looker appeared on behalf of the firm and Mr. Gerin was also present.

Mr. Looker—The firm of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co. were established in China in 1909. They developed a very large import and export trade, particularly, I think, in silk. They had an office in Shanghai and another in Lyons. When war broke out all their men in Lyons were taken by the French authorities and they had to close their office there. They had to close their Shanghai office for a similar reason. Mr. Gerin himself was taken and the whole business in China, which had been established for a considerable number of years and had attained a very considerable state of development, was closed down. Mr. Gerin served on the French front for two years, when he was discharged on account of illness. He then came back to China to pick up what he could of his business interests. He established himself in Shanghai, in Hongkong, in Canton and in Haiphong, and he succeeded very gradually, with great energy and perseverance, in getting back almost the whole of his business and in doing an exceedingly large trade in imports and exports, running into something over millions of dollars a year. In 1916 it was suggested to him by the Chairman of the French Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai that he should extend the range of his business by going in for engineering and approach the Westinghouse people in America with this end in view. Mr. Gerin approached the Westinghouse people and finally he was given their agency. Mr. Gerin asked them to send him out an expert electrician and an engineer of experience to enable him to carry out the requirements of their agency and, also, because he wished to extend his business to include machinery and particularly electrical machinery. Up till this time Mr. Gerin had confined himself to produce. In response to this request the Westinghouse people sent him out Mr. Birrell. Mr. Birrell had had five years' experience with the Westinghouse people in electrical machinery and appliances and was an expert in that particular line. He was put in charge of the Hongkong office. He is the only man in Mr. Gerin's business who has any experience whatever of electrical appliances or anything of that description. He alone is capable of handling, promoting and dealing with the electrical business they have on foot. I understand there are already on the way four complete electrical units from the Westinghouse people—switch boards, etc. They have a couple of small engines already in stock here and stocks of various electrical accessories both in the godown here and on the way. All this is the result of the initiative of the electrical and engineering branch of the firm. The Canton establishment consists of one American who is 31 years of age and married, and three Frenchmen, of whom two are under the orders of the military authorities. One has already, I understand, seen service in Vietnam. One was called up for service there but on the urgent representation of the Consul in Canton the military authorities allowed him to remain where he was. The other Frenchman is only 21 years of age. Mr. Gerin has seen two years' service at the front and the firm's French representative in Haiphong has also been on active service for two years and has been wounded. I mention these facts to convince the Council that the war services of Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co., as I think, have been almost unrequited in the history of any firm in the Colony, for, perhaps, in the Far East, Mr. Gerin is himself necessarily engaged in travelling round from branch to branch supervising the business propositions going forward and making arrangements for others. He is unable to devote himself to any particular branch and, of course, has no experience whatever in machinery. The firm have large contracts both on foot and contemplated with respect to machinery for the Far East and they are already carrying out various arrangements which have been entered into with the authorities in Haiphong and Saigon. Mr. Birrell joined the Defence Corps some two or three months ago, but pending the decision of the Tribunal I understand he has not been allotted to any particular company. It seems clear that he would be an extremely valuable member either of the engineers' company or on the lights, and I would submit that, at the present juncture, Mr. Birrell's services as a trained electrician are far more valuable in this Colony than if he was taken to serve as a private soldier elsewhere. There is, as the Council knows, a very serious shortage of electrical engineers, and of any engineers, and I submit the interests of the Colony would be best served by retaining him here in that capacity. I would also submit, in view of the history of the firm as detailed to the Council—their previous status, the closing up when war broke out, and the efforts of Mr. Gerin to re-establish the trade when discharged from the front and to extend his range of business—that it would be extremely hard upon his firm, if, having engaged an engineer with special experience to look after the agency of this large American engineering concern, that man should be taken away from them. It would mean, as I have intimated, that this department would have to be closed down. I submit that the war services of the firm are such as will be readily recognised by the Council and that the Council will not penalise either the firm's patriotism or

their energy and perseverance in rebuilding this business by taking away from them the expert engaged since the war and whose department is regarded as an important item in the re-establishment of their trade. I submit that it is only right in these circumstances to give Mr. Birrell total exemption.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—You did not appear for the firm before the Tribunal!

Mr. Looker—No.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—Were all the points you have put before us just now put before the Tribunal by Mr. Birrell?

Mr. Looker—The only knowledge I have of what was put before the Tribunal I have obtained from the newspaper reports. The proceedings seem chiefly to have been confined to what I would consider to be the minor, rather than the major, grounds for exemption.

On the first occasion Mr. Birrell was before the Tribunal he was exempted to make arrangements. That was confirmed by the statement made by the Chairman at the opening of the second hearing. It would appear to me that the Tribunal recognised that it was desirable that arrangements should be made for this engineering branch of the business to be continued, and I think it is generally understood by the public that where a person is given time to make arrangements and is unable to make them the Tribunal recognises that by giving a further exemption. It is well known that it is absolutely impossible to replace a qualified engineer in the Colony. That class of man does not exist in the Colony except in present employment.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—During the proceedings before the Tribunal, Mr. Birrell told the Chairman that there were three Europeans in the Hongkong office, and a great deal more than the Tribunal allowed to remain in all cases. Subsequently, in answer to a question, Mr. Birrell stated that his services were not required in connection with the Westinghouse Company's plant coming forward for the Hongkong Electric Company. He added that he would be responsible for seeing that it ran all right. Is anything else coming forward?

Mr. Looker—With regard to the Hongkong office, the two Europeans beside Mr. Birrell are two Swiss. The Tribunal chiefly appeared to have before it the question of plant for the Electric Company and the Dairy Farm contract. These, as a matter of fact, are projects which are in contemplation by those companies, one of which, the Electric Company, involves the putting up of rather elaborate machinery manufactured by the Westinghouse people. It was thought that it would be necessary for Mr. Birrell to remain here, but now it is found that the Electric Company are perfectly competent to attend to it themselves. As for the four electrical units which are coming forward, it would be impossible for anyone, I might say, even to offer them for sale without a considerable knowledge of their working.

H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT—Could not Mr. Gerin remain here, or spend his time between Hongkong and Canton?

Mr. Looker—He is chiefly engaged in visiting the various branches which range from Shanghai to Saigon. It appears to be the usage on which the whole business rests, and if you take the screws out of the hinge the door is apt to get a little loose. Moreover, he has not the least notion of engineering or electricity and it would be as hopeless for him to attempt to sell these units that are coming as it would be for me.

In answer to a question on this point, Mr. Gerin said he had no knowledge except that gained in aviation work.

In reply to that there was a British and an American and a French Westinghouse Company all of which were entirely separate.

Mr. Looker—Mr. Birrell has had five years' experience with the Westinghouse concern whose agency Mr. Gerin has now secured. That agency, of course, will inevitably be absolutely in abeyance and will probably be given to someone else if Mr. Birrell is taken.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Exemption can only be claimed on the ground that the party is essential to British trade in the Far East.

Mr. Looker—It seems to me that it is essential generally to British trade in the Far East that, at the present time, everyone engaged in British trade should have the opportunity of obtaining electrical machinery and appliances if they want them. One of the great troubles from which British trade suffers at the moment is that the machinery required cannot be obtained. It is through Messrs. Gerin, Drevard & Co. and Mr. Birrell that the Government are obtaining electric cables from America with which it is proposed to connect Hongkong with the islands.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—We could obtain them from America without any agency here.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—You have told us that Mr. Birrell is a qualified engineer. I think he said before the Tribunal that he was not an engineer.

Mr. Looker—I may, perhaps, have loosely used a term which may, or may not, have misled you. As I understand it Mr. Birrell is what is known as a commercial engineer; that is to say a man who has been in engineering works where he has gained special experience and training and a thorough knowledge of the firm's machinery and appliances, which enables him to sell them and to see that they run after being set up, thus rendering him an expert on the subject.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I think it was also stated before the Tribunal that he does not set up machinery; that he does no more than sell machinery.



Mr. Leaven—Does not think he has done more than sell it up to the moment, as the firm have nothing to set up.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Mr. Birrell made a point that he was going to run the Electric Company's plant. The Electric Company deny that.

Mr. Lockyer—I did not gather that he said he was going to run it. I understand he considered that if he supplied, or arranged for the supply of machinery from the Westinghouse people, he would have to set it right if it went wrong.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—Has he the expert knowledge to do such a thing?

Mr. BURBANK—Yes.

The Hon. Director of Public Works asked what work Mr. Birrell had been trained in, and Mr. Looker replied that he was for three years in a steam engineer shop in Australia and he then went to the Westinghouse Company in Pittsburgh, where he remained for five years. He says he has a thorough experience in all the electrical machines the Westinghouse Company makes. He knows how they should run but I do not gather that he says.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—When was the Dairy Farm contract signed?

Mr. LOOKER—It is not signed yet.  
The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I thought it

Mr. LOOKER—I do not know how it

was referred to. I understand the position is that the Dairy Farm are con-

contemplating extending their canned meat trade and in connection with that they

will want machinery for making tin cases. They have asked for plans and

specifications to be prepared for the machinery to be submitted.

These plans are either wholly prepared or in course of preparation.

For in course of preparation. The Dairy Farm have not accepted any contract or decided to set the



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRATA EAST,  
HONGKONG.

All Departments of the above are now Open after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Manageress—Mrs. ALLEN,  
REV. W. T. FRATHERSTONE,  
Acting-Chaplain and Secretary.  
[2519]

## SITUATION WANTED.

A JEWISH YOUTH (British), just leaving School, desires a position in a Good Firm, willing to accept a nominal salary.

Write Box 78,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2517]

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all TRANSACTIONS OF SHARES for December Settlement will be postponed on MONDAY, DECEMBER 23rd, 1918, instead of Friday, December 27th, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee,  
E. M. RAYMOND,  
Secretary.  
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE  
Hongkong, October 11th, 1918. [2515]

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion TO-DAY at 5.30 P.M. to receive the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1918, and to elect the Officers for the current season.

P. M. HODGSON,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, October 11th, 1918. [2513]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of Four per cent. (4%) (\$2.00) per Share and a Bonus of Ten per cent. (10%) (\$5.00) per share has been declared on the working of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 1918.

DOUGLAS LAURENCE & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, October 10th, 1918. [2514]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.,  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers "EURYATES" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 10th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Wednesdays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th October will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 31st October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, October 10th, 1918. [2516]

## JAYA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Monthly Service between  
NETH, INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG  
AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"TIRALAK"

due from 8 P.M. on OCTOBER 16th. The Steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All Steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the—  
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,  
General Managers,  
Yokohama Buildings,  
Telephone No. 1274,  
Hongkong, October 11th, 1918. [2518]

## BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th.  
Hongkong, October 9th, 1918. [2504]

## INTIMATIONS

THE TALK OF  
HONGKONG.

## WISEMAN'S DINNER

AND

## WISEMAN'S

## NEW ORCHESTRA

EVERY EVENING

At 7.30

A Great Feast and a

Musical Treat.

G. B.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THIS OFFICE will be Open for all purposes from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th, 1918. Licensed Warehouse cannot be open on this day.

D. W. TRATMAN,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, October 9th, 1918. [2505]

G. B.

TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.  
NOTICE

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15th. Students will be enrolled at the Education Office, and should apply at once for entry forms.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 14th day of October, 1918, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot at CROWN LAND at Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

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## NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

## INTIMATIONS

## "ST. ANDREW'S FAIR"

20th NOVEMBER 1918.

A LADIES' STALL will again be arranged in connection with ST. ANDREW'S FAIR, and all Scottish Women willing to assist are invited to attend a MEETING to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. at 11.30 A.M. ALICE DYER, Hongkong, October 8th, 1918. [2489]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

## LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 250 issued to Mr. CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 350 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST, OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that "holder" of the said Receipts produced at this Office within 30 days from the date of the Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, October 1st, 1918. [2471]

## LOST.

ONE CAMPHOR WOOD BOX marked GEARE HONGKONG discharged at Kowloon Wharf from the N.Y.K. S.S. "ISAKA MARU" on August 19th, 1918. Suitable reward to person supplying information as to its whereabouts.

ILLIUM B. GEARS,  
YACHTING CO. LTD.  
[2482]

## "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship

## "KAWI"

will this trip be despatched on OCTOBER 15th from Hongkong

via MANILA

and Japan Ports to Honolulu and San Francisco.

For particulars of freight and passage please apply to—

JAYA CHINA JAPAN LINE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 8th, 1918. [2501]

## WANTED.

NURSE for a boy of 4.

Apply to—

ROOM 5, 2nd Floor, Alexander Building, between 2 and 2.30 p.m.

[2500]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT &amp; AGENCY CO. LTD.

[2480]

## TO LET.

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# THE WAR.

## NEW ALLIED ADVANCE ON CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT: IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

BRITISH ENTER CAMBRAI AND THE FRENCH REACH THE OUTSKIRTS OF LAON.  
SURRENDER OF 65,000 BULGARIANS.

### TURKISH CABINET BREAKS UP.

### MORE COMMENT ON GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER.

#### Franco-Belgian front.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### BRITISH ENTER CAMBRAI.

LONDON, October 9th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Our Third and Fourth Armies resumed the attack this morning and are progressing rapidly everywhere.

We entered Cambrai and took 8,000 prisoners yesterday.

##### THE CAPTURE OF FORENVILLE.

LONDON, October 9th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We made further progress yesterday evening east of Sequehart and in the direction of Bohain and Maritz. We reached the western outskirts of Jellincourt and gained the line of the La-Targette-Cambrai road, capturing Forenville.

Our Third and Fourth Armies at 3.30 this morning re-attacked on the whole of their front, rapidly progressing everywhere.

##### MALINCOURT AND ESNEZ CAPTURED.

On the Americans' left the English, Scottish and Irish troops, including the troops of the Twenty-Fifth and Sixty-Sixth Divisions, made equal progress and captured Esnez early in the day. In the centre the Anglo-Welsh of the Thirty-Eighth and Twenty-First Divisions broke through the German defences known as the Beaurevoir-Mamieres line and captured Malincourt and the trench line to the west of Walincourt.

We encountered obstinate resistance from strong enemy forces, with machine-guns, at Villers-Outreux, which the Welsh captured after hard fighting. On the left and centre the Thirty-Seventh and New Zealand Divisions also broke through the Beaurevoir-Mamieres line, and made deep progress on the east of the line.

##### THE FRESNES-ROUVROY LINE TAKEN.

On the left of the attack our Second, Third and Sixth Divisions had hard fighting about Sermainghien, Niergnies and along the line of the Esnes-Cambrai road.

The enemy strongly counter-attacked in this sector, using tanks, and pressed us back a short distance, but the counter-attack was stopped, and the enemy's tanks put out of action.

We took possession of Sermainghien and Niergnies and resumed our advance. North of the Scarpe we completed the capture of the German trench system known as the Frenes-Rouvroy line from the Scarpe to beyond Oppy, and captured Frenes, Nezier, Mont-Aban, and Neuvireuil.

We took several thousand prisoners and many guns.

##### THE CAPTURE OF RAMILLIES.

LONDON, October 9th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—Shortly after midnight the Canadians attacked to the north of Cambrai. Ramillies was captured and the crossings to the Canal de Lescant were secured in the neighbourhood of Ramillies. We entered Cambrai yesterday. The prisoners exceed over 8,000. We took many guns.

##### ADVANCE ON TWENTY-ONE MILE FRONT.

LONDON, October 8th.

Reuter learns that today's offensive was comprised of three attacks by the British, French and Americans on the whole front between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

The French captured the hills to the east of Rouvroy and the villages of Esigny and Fontaine, while the British and Americans' line reached as follows: Beaurevoir, Brancourt, through Prement, to Serain, Malincourt to the west of Walincourt, Esnez and Menges and on to the old line south of Cambrai. The advance was on a front of twenty-one miles with an average depth of two and a maximum depth of three.

Weaker resistance than usual was encountered in the centre but the enemy brought up two fresh Divisions on the south of Cambrai and counter-attacked heavily, but was repulsed.

#### SUCCESS OF LATEST BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 9th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, stated:—

Over 18 enemy Divisions were given, to-day, a terrible hammering by our Third and Fourth Armies with whom are strong American units. It is certain that the tremendous toll taken will have an effect upon the quivering German machine.

The operations at Cambrai and St. Quentin constituted a series of battles, developing one after another, all night long. At daybreak yesterday at least 15 miles of the British front were advanced. Our infantry attacks generally progressed rapidly, although sticky points were encountered. The Welsh troops had a very tough task in breaking through the remainder of the Beaurevoir-Mamieres line; but once the Germans were driven out, the Welshmen reached the open, the enemy broke.

##### AMERICANS REACH THE OPEN.

In the evening the New Zealanders carried Esnez taking over 700 prisoners. The German tanks were of fairly fast type, but the gunners soon got "on top of them," assisted by our low-flying airmen. The Americans have done brilliantly and have taken 1,600 prisoners in capturing Prement.

We are now well out in the open, rolling country. Our casualties have been relatively light.

##### EVACUATION OF THE ST. GOBAIN MASSIE EXPECTED.

LONDON, October 8th.

A significant development is apparently at hand, owing to the new advance on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front. We are now only two miles from Buligny, and eight from Le Cateau.

Another slight advance will give us the command of the Oise Valley and would compel the enemy to evacuate the St. Gobain Massie, also Laon, which is on fire.

##### BELGIANS REACH OUTSKIRTS OF ROULERS.

LONDON, October 9th.

A Belgian communiqué states:—The enemy at night violently bombarded our front line in the outskirts of Roulers. During the day we bombarded Nieupoort, and Clercken, also the back areas.

Enemy aeroplanes were very active, machine-gunning our front lines at Mogroede and Passchendaele.

##### NINE AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

PARIS, October 8th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—We dropped 13 tons of bombs on different targets and attacked an aerodrome and railway near Lille, from a low altitude, with bombs and machine-guns.

Enemy aircraft was only active in the northern sector.

We destroyed nine aeroplanes and drove down a great deal of material.

Four British machines are missing. Two British machines, reported missing yesterday, have now been located.

##### THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

LONDON, October 8th.

A German official statement says:—Fresh heavy fighting occurred between Cambrai and St. Quentin, in Champagne, and on the Maas.

We repulsed the enemy south of Cambrai and north of St. Quentin.

The enemy gained ground in the centre of the battle-front. At this point we are fighting west of Bohain, along the roads from Bohain to Cambrai and St. Quentin.

On the 8th the fighting continued all day. The Germans strove vigorously to recover the captured positions. Their counter-attacks on the north bank, against Orainville and the St. Omer bridgehead were repulsed. Further east, the enemy several times unsuccessfully attempted to break up from Bannocourt.

##### FRENCH REACH OUTSKIRTS OF LAON.

LONDON, October 8th.

A French communiqué states:—North of the Arne, the French and Americans gained fresh successes. Supported by tanks, they drove back the enemy over three kilometres, north of St. Pierre-Aapre.

On the right bank of the Aisne we captured the plateau north-east of Coutry and reached the southern outskirts of Laon, taking numerous prisoners.

##### BIG BATTLE EAST OF THE MEUSE.

LONDON, October 9th.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday afternoon, stated:—

There was an extension of the battle east of the Meuse. The entire front is active from Roulers to Woivre. The offensive is, for the moment, heaviest in three main sectors, corresponding to the wings and the centre, namely: Cambrai-St. Quentin sector, the Surprie sector, and the sector of the Meuse.

Marshal Foch, in the intermediate zones, contents himself with steady pressure for the moment.

General Mangin, between the Oise and the Aisne, is vigilantly following every movement of the enemy.

The battle in Eastern Champagne has died down. Here the Germans have thrown in their reserves against our troops, who have been fighting without interruption for weeks.

Marshal Foch counters by extending the battle across the Meuse with the aid of his American reserves. The Germans must again find reinforcements.

##### SPLENDID PROGRESS BY THE AMERICANS.

LONDON, October 8th.

An American official statement says:—We captured Courcy, and against stubborn fighting, continued to advance in the Argonne Forest.

The French and Americans east of the Meuse brilliantly attacked in the vicinity of Bois-des-Canes and Bois-de-Aumont, occupied consecutively, Brabant, Haumont, and Beaumont, and drove the enemy well beyond them. We, in co-operation with the French astride the Meuse, are pushing back the enemy from the scene of his desperate struggles for Verdun.

Today's total of prisoners exceeds 3,000, of which 1,800 were taken by the French east of the Meuse.

This Command has taken over 4,000 prisoners in the last few days.

The French captured eighteen heavy trench-mortars.

##### HOW A BATTALION WAS RESCUED.

LONDON, October 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on Tuesday afternoon, stated:—

Notable progress was made yesterday in the direction of (1) where we gained ground essential to our further advance, and captured the hill above Chatelet, squeezing out the enemy who is still lurking in the centre of the Argonne and south of Grandpre.

The most interesting event of the day was the extrication of a battalion, isolated and surrounded by the enemy in the Argonne Forest for the past five days. In the advance this battalion lost touch with the troops on either side and the enemy, striking between, severed the connection.

Its plight was known and several attempts were made by the French and ourselves to relieve it, but all were unsuccessful. Aeroplanes swooping down in the dense forest, dropped food and ammunition in baskets to the place it was supposed to be, but last night our advance rescued the battalion.

##### LAON IN FLAMES.

LONDON, October 8th.

A Havas message says:—Germany is to be warned that the wanton devastation of France, and the destruction of her historic towns, will be punished to the last degree of severity. Laon is in flames.

The West Front is quieter. The Germans are making desperate efforts to hold the French on the Surprie. Northward runs the "Hunding" line, a series of fortresses.

Mezieres, the most important junction in north-east France, and about 30 miles from Berry-au-Bac, has been captured. The Germans are defending Lille with heavy guns.

#### THE GERMANS.

##### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### HEAVY FIGHTING EXPECTED AT NISH.

LONDON, October 8th.

Reuter learns that the Serbians expect very heavy fighting at Nish, to which town three German Divisions from Roumania and two Austrian Divisions from Italy have been hurried up.

##### THE "MOST FATAL" POSSIBILITIES.

AMSTERDAM, October 9th.

A telegram from Constantinople states that the Bulgarian Minister who was recalled by telegram from his summer residence, at Tanin, strongly urged the Government to prepare for "even the most fatal possibilities."

##### THE EX-KING'S RESIDENCE.

AMSTERDAM, October 9th.

Ex-King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has arrived at Coburg, where he will take up his residence permanently.

##### SERBIAN GOVERNMENT TO MOVE TO USKUB.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Crown Prince of Serbia has entered Uskub, whether the Serbian Government is immediately proceeding.

##### TURKISH CABINET BREAKS UP.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Daily News Correspondent at Bernes understands that the Turkish Cabinet has fallen.

##### IMPORTANT RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, October 8th.

Enver Pasha, Minister of War, and Talaat Pasha, Prime Minister, have resigned. Tewfik Pasha has been appointed Grand Vizier.

##### SURRENDER OF 65,000 BULGARIANS.

LONDON, October 8th.

An official statement from Salonika says:—

In addition to the prisoners already reported in the victorious Macedonian offensive, 65,000 Bulgars west of Uskub have now surrendered to the Allies in accordance with the clause in the military convention providing for the capitulation of Bulgarian units which were on the west of Uskub when the Armistice was signed.

##### MONTENEGRO'S OPPOSITION.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Evening News states that the Montenegrins have risen against the Austrians. A large number of well-armed Montenegrins hold the mountains, making the position of Austrians in Albania more precarious.

##### A FURTHER AUSTRIAN RETIREMENT.

LONDON, October 8th.

An Austrian official statement says:—We have withdrawn our covering troops from the old Serbian frontier towards Leskovac.

##### DEFEATED AUSTRIANS FALLING BACK.

LONDON, October 8th.

The defeated Austrians have fallen back in disorder, leaving cannon and material in our hands.

##### GERMAN BANK AT SOFIA CLOSED.

LONDON, October 8th.

The offices of the German Bank in Sofia have been closed.

##### The Near East.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### GOVERNOR OF SMYRNA.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.

The Governor of Smyrna, whom the Germans recently deposed as a *Pro-Entente*, has sent delegates to Athens to enter into contract with the Allies.

##### IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

LONDON, October 8th.

Reuter is informed that the significant action of the Governor of Smyrna, who controls the richest Turkish Province, taken in conjunction with recent events in Palestine and Macedonia, seems to foreshadow important developments.

The Governor is known to be a patriotic Turk, but is not to the same degree under German influence as the statesmen in Constantinople.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

##### THE CAPTURE OF BEYROUT.

PARIS, October 8th.

Beirut has been captured. It was a French Naval Division which entered the Port of Beirut and not French troops as stated previously.

##### CONTINUED PROGRESS IN PALESTINE.

PARIS, October 8th.

An official statement from Palestine says:—Our cavalry on October 6th occupied Zable and Rayak, respectively 33 and 30 miles north-west of Damascus. We captured considerable rolling stock, ammunition and engineering stores.

The enemy evacuated Beirut and returned towards the north.

We occupied Saida without opposition. The inhabitants welcomed us.

##### Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

##### GERMANS DESTROY SWISS BALLOON.

GENEVA, October 8th.

A German aeroplane attacked and set on fire a Swiss captive balloon on the frontier at midnight. The Swiss observer was burned to death.

##### IMMEDIATE APOLOGIES.

BERNE, October 8th.

The German Minister visited the President and apologised for the burning of the balloon. He promised to hold an immediate enquiry.

##### GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER.

LONDON, October 8th.

The German Armistices and Peace Note reached Washington on Sunday. It is understood that President Wilson will not reply till he has consulted the European Governments. President Wilson is now in touch with them.

##### NO PARLEY IS POSSIBLE.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.

The American Press rejects the peace proposal, pointing out its hypocrisy. The only act in which the Allies can trust Germany is unconditional surrender.

The Allied Press is perfectly unanimous. It is agreed that no terms but unconditional surrender must be insisted on. The German request for an armistice has demonstrated perfect unanimity to free the world of the Kaiser. The criminal in the dock cannot be allowed to dictate the conditions of his trial.

##### AMERICA'S REPLY AWAITED.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.

President Wilson spent the morning in seclusion and study, and later had a conference with Mr. Robert Lansing, Mr. Clegg, Mr. House, and Mr. Tamm, after which it was announced that an important statement would probably be made this afternoon.

##### AMERICAN LABOUR OPINION.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.

The American Federation of Labour has issued a statement, urging the ignoring of the enemy overtures "until the road to Berlin is cleared."

##### NO REPLY TO AUSTRIAN PROPOSALS CONTEMPLATED.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.

It is officially announced that no answer to the Austrian peace proposals is contemplated at present.

##### AN UNANIMOUS NEGATIVE.

LONDON, October 8th.

The newspapers revert to the German peace offer and state that the Allies' reply may be described as an unanimous negative.

They anticipate that President Wilson will give the Note a reasoned reply, but state that the animosity of the American Press in denouncing the proposal indicates the line President Wilson will take.

##### PEACE NOTES FORMALLY HANDED OVER.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.

The Austrian and German Peace Notes were formally handed to President Wilson by the Swedish and Swiss Ministers respectively.

##### THE TRAIL OF THE GERMAN.

LONDON, October 8th.

Descriptions of correspondents in France of the looting and burning of towns and villages and the destruction of churches by the retreating Germans are made a special feature of in newspaper editorials, as unlikely to make President Wilson modify the terms of surrender, and have made the text for demands of fullest reparation and an indemnity both for Belgium and France.

##### GERMANY'S MERCHANT FLEET.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Morning Post suggests that the indemnity should include the handing over to the Allies of the merchant ships which Germany is building.

##### STOPPAGE OF RAW MATERIALS.

LONDON, October 8th.

The Daily Express counsels the stoppage of raw materials to Germany until all accounts have been settled.

#### NO AMERICAN REPLY YET.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.

It was officially announced on Monday evening that no answer had yet been sent to Germany's peace proposal.

##### GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.

Through a mass of German newspaper comment of the Chancellor's speech runs a note of sceptical fear as regards President Wilson's reception of the peace proposals.

Coupled with the comments are feverish appeals for national unity in the forthcoming fight to the death, clearly showing that acceptance of the proposals is not expected, and that the main purpose of the German Government is to gird up the people for a further struggle and coming disappointments.

The Berliner Tageblatt says:—The cry heard on all sides in Berlin on Saturday night, when the crowds round the speech by the lights of the street lamps, was "That means peace has arrived." The journal, however, is not hopeful in this connection.

The Cologne Gazette, foreshadowing the rejection of the Note says:—"After such a humiliation, we shall again reply with our military."

##### THE AUSTRIAN PRESS.

STOCKHOLM, October 8th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the ex-Premier M. Trepoff, and the Minister of War M. Gudenkov, were executed, by shooting.

##### LATEST CABLES.

STOCKHOLM, October 8th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Soviet has overwhelmingly rejected the proposal to liberate all innocent prisoners. Wholesale arrests still continue.

##### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

##### TWO MORE "EXECUTIONS."

STOCKHOLM, October 8th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Soviet has overwhelmingly rejected the proposal to liberate all innocent prisoners. Wholesale arrests still continue.

##### WHOLESALE ARRESTS CONTINUE.

STOCKHOLM, October 8th.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Soviet has overwhelmingly rejected the proposal to liberate all innocent prisoners. Wholesale arrests still continue.

##### SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO RESIGN.

SAN SEBASTIAN, October 9th.

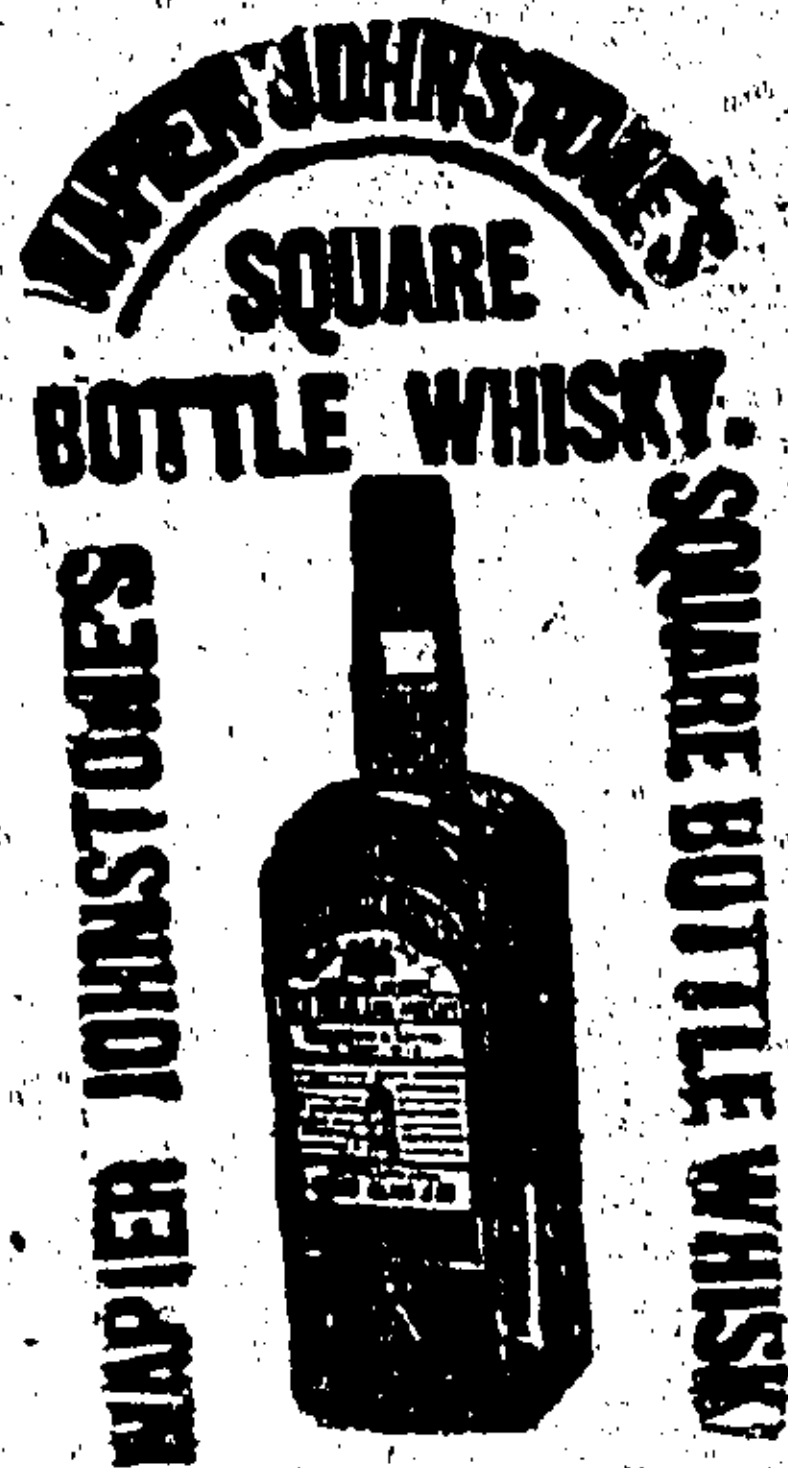
The Spanish Government will resign.

##### AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING RECORD.

WASHINGTON, October 8th



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Hongkong Observatory, October 10th.

	Previous Day at 5 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.97	30.01	29.95
Temperature	73	71	81
Humidity	83	85	56
Wind Direction	East	calm	East
Force	3	0	2
Weather	...	b	b
Rain	...	...	...

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JOHN BURNS AND THE PRESS  
"IMPROPER EXPRESSIONS."

In the House of Commons, on July 24th, on the motion for the third reading of the Statutory Undertakings (Temporary Increase of Charges) Bill, as amended.

Mr. Farrell moved the rejection of the bill as a protest on behalf of Irish consumers of gas.

Mr. Burns, in seconding, said that as to the implication that those who opposed the bill were a type of Bolshevik who wanted to represent property in its rights and privilege in its requisites, the only Bolsheviks in that House were the financial Bolsheviks, who by revolutionary and confiscatory measures robbed other people. The programme of Mr. Tennant was mailed imperialism abroad and iron clad plutocracy at home. (Laughter.)

What does this difference mean to London? (The right hon. gentleman proceeded.) If the London County Council were to raise rates, a farthing in the pound for trams over Westminster Bridge for a new park at Bermondsey or Deptford, the Yellow Press, led by The Times—and hon. members must agree with my definition which I gave years ago of them—the Yellow Press—led by the Daily Mail and the Evening News, and papers of that type owned by blackguards, edited by ruffians, read by fools. (Cheers.)

The Speaker: I do not know to whom the right hon. gentleman is referring. If he is referred to a noble lord in another place—

Mr. Burns: On the contrary.

The Speaker: To whom is the right hon. gentleman referring?

Mr. Burns: I was quoting a statement I made years ago in this House. I now repeat the actual statement. I said if the County Council were to ask for a farthing increase in the rates for a park at Bermondsey or Deptford, or for the trams over Westminster Bridge, we should have the Yellow Press newspapers saying the County Council were financial wastrels, that they were rascals who ought to be turned out of office.

The Speaker: I took no objection to any of that. The objection I took was to the expression of the right hon. gentleman that a certain newspaper was owned by blackguards.

Mr. Burns: The statement I made was that when an election took place the yellow press, which I described years ago, and recent events have amply confirmed my present definition and forecast—I said the yellow press was owned by blackguards, edited by ruffians, read by fools. That is the statement I made in this House. I repeat it to-day. (Cheers.) If you say it is unparliamentary and out of order I withdraw it.

The Speaker: Most certainly. The leading English paper to which the right hon. gentleman referred, the Times, is owned by a member of the other House. To refer to a member of the other House as a blackguard is an expression which is not permitted here, and it certainly would not be permitted in the other House.

Mr. Pringle: Is it not the fact that the paper to which the right hon. gentleman referred is owned by a company?

Mr. Burns: I do not know. I am sure I have always understood that Lord Northcliffe was the owner of The Times, because it is in other gentlemen's hands. There can be absolutely no justification to use that phraseology about anybody, whether he is a member of the other House or not. I call upon the right hon. gentleman to withdraw.

Mr. Burns: I mentioned no member of the other House. (Cheers.)

The Speaker: I say the right hon. gentleman has no business to refer to the owner or owners of a newspaper as being blackguards. That is the point.

Mr. Burns: I mentioned no member of Parliament—no member of the House of Lords. (Cries of "Withdraw!") I shall obey the Speaker and no one else. (Cries of "Order!") If you, Mr. Speaker, decide now—and it is a very serious decision—I respect your decision. I have been twenty-six years a member of the House and do not intend to go with the Chair, and do not intend to. If you say I ought to withdraw, when I did not mention the name of a member of Parliament or a member of the House of Lords, of course, respect your decision, and I will withdraw, but I mentioned no poets and no commoners.

The Speaker: I do most certainly say that for the right hon. gentleman of all people to get up in this House and name certain newspapers, and then to say they are owned by blackguards, edited by ruffians, and read by fools, I think is utterly disorderly, unparliamentary, most unprovoked—(cries of "No!" and cheers)—and I am astonished that the right hon. gentleman, with his great experience of the House, should have permitted himself to use such expressions. (Cheers.)

Mr. Burns: I was under the impression that the rules of this House allowed a member freedom of speech. That so long as he did not make a personal reflection on any member, either of the public or of this or another House, he was entitled to choose his own language in so doing, and I had the honour of repeating a statement which I made when you young fellows were in the Chair, and I thought I was justified, having made it then, to repeat it now. But if during the war we are to have another standard—

The Speaker: The right hon. gentleman is contesting my ruling, and will not accept my statement. I have pointed out that I think those expressions are very improper. I cannot say at this time whether were used before. I should like to have the reference; but I do suggest to him he should withdraw those expressions. He of all persons would object to being designated in those terms, and I am sure he would not wish to apply to others terms by which he would not like to be designated himself. (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

RAPACIOUS RICKSHA-COOLIE  
MAGISTRATE RELATES HIS OWN EXPERIENCE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, a Chinese ricksha coolie was charged with demanding more than the legal fare from Mrs. Rolfe, wife of Mr. Rolfe of the Imports and Exports Office, and with behaving in a disorderly manner.

Inspector Gordon stated that complainant engaged defendant's ricksha at the Kowloon Ferry to take her to the new railway quarters in Gascoigne Road, near the Gun Hill Club. The usual fare of ten cents was tendered the defendant, who grew abusive and spat at Mrs. Rolfe's face. The defendant insisted on being paid fifteen cents, though five cents was the legal fare.

Complainant bore out Inspector Gordon's statement, and added that at the time she was alone and unable to do anything. Defendant threw the ten-cent piece at her and spat on her. Witness usually paid the coolies ten cents for a trip between the two places mentioned by Inspector Gordon.

Defendant denied abusing or spitting on complainant. He stated that when he was given ten cents he appealed for an additional five cents. This the lady refused to give him. She took the ten cents from his hand and went into her house. He went away without speaking a word.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that defendant, if he thought he had a right to five cents more than was tendered him, should have gone to the Police and informed them. He was sure that defendant would not have said "Thank you" in a gentle manner and have gone away (laughter). His experience of ricksha and chair coolies taught him that they were never satisfied and would always mutter something about one's ancestors or some other person.

Inspector Gordon observed that ricksha coolies, if they were not sufficiently paid, always complained to the Police through their foreman. The Police had always assisted them in the recovery of the legal payment, and defendant should have sought their assistance.

Mr. Wolfe said he would discharge defendant on the first charge as he thought the houses in question were situated on the borderland. If defendant thought he had been insufficiently paid, he should have appealed to the Police, as he knew complainant's address. He (Mr. Wolfe) was satisfied that defendant had behaved in a grossly disgraceful manner to the lady. He fined him \$20 with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

A YOUTH'S CRIME.

A Chinese youth was sentenced by Mr. Wood to undergo three months' hard labour and to receive twelve strokes with the birch for snatching a gold-mounted rattan handle from a little child at Hung-hom on Wednesday afternoon.

AN OPIUM CASE.

A Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of eleven tael of opium.

Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was arrested at Sheklung while on his way by train to Canton, with the opium concealed round his waist.

The defendant affirmed that he was carrying the opium in a basket and not round his waist.

A revenue officer stated that two tael of opium were found underneath the mattress in the train.

Mr. Wolfe fined defendant \$200, with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

THEFT OF MONEY AND CLOTHING.

A Chinese was charged with stealing money and clothing, to the value of \$72, on board the Sui Yung.

Sergeant Pitt stated that on Sunday last the defendant was observed leaving the Lee Kee Wharf with a basket. A lukung stopped him and asked him for the key of the basket, but defendant was unable to produce it. The lukung then arrested defendant for being in unlawful possession. Defendant refused to go to the Police Station and created a disturbance. It took four men to restrain him. At the station another Chinese claimed the basket as his property.

Defendant stated that the story was a false one made up by the lukung who assaulted him. He was merely going on board the steamer to see some of his folks about some money. As the result of the assault he had to be sent to hospital for treatment.

Sergeant Pitt stated that defendant had been banished twice.

Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour.

JAPANESE SHIPS UNDER AMERICAN CHARTER.

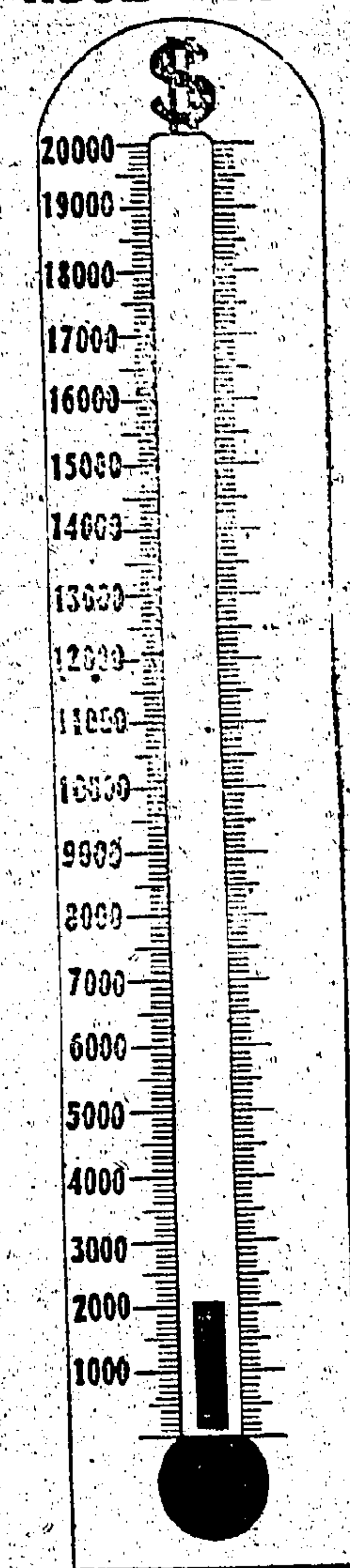
The 150,000 tons of Japanese steamers chartered to the United States are to be released after December, while from 150,000 to 160,000 tons of shipbuilding materials to be supplied under the second agreement for building steamers with American materials are to be shipped after December.

Mr. Burns: I am too old a Parliamentary hand to damage my position in this House and the cause I represent by quarrelling or disagreeing with the Chair. I accept your advice, Mr. Speaker. (Cries of "Withdraw.") I do so. (Cries of "Say so.") I have said so. (Cries of "Withdraw.") I withdraw. Mr. Speaker. That is what I meant by saying I accepted your advice. (Cheers.)

The incident then closed.

The amendment for rejection was negatived without a division, and the bill was read a third time.

LADY MAY'S  
ROSE FUND



Subscriptions received LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY," will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the Fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed  
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,  
Government House,  
Hongkong.

[2509]



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Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

**WAR BOND DRAWING**

December 31st, 1918.

Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

[2385]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average Prices for 35 years.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookellers.



## CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

## OFFICIAL OPENING YESTERDAY.

## INTERESTING SPEECHES DELIVERED.

The official opening of the new Chinese Young Men's Christian Association took place yesterday evening, H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) performing the ceremony in the presence of a large concourse of people representing the various communities in Hongkong.

The new building, which is an ornamental and useful addition to the Colony, was fully dedicated to the occasion, the Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes, and the five-barred flag of the Chinese Republic being conspicuous.

At 4 p.m. His Excellency and party arrived, including the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher (Colonial Secretary) and Mrs. Gurner and Miss Gurner, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, and the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird. They were met at the entrance by Mr. J. L. McPherson (General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.), while the Chinese Y.M.C.A. band played the National Anthem. The Y.M.C.A. Division of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, under command of Lieut. Ho Kai, furnished a guard-of-honour, which was subsequently inspected by His Excellency and the Commodore.

The gubernatorial party next proceeded to the main entrance, where they were met by Mr. J. M. Wong, the Acting President (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Chan Harr, the President), who greeted H.E. as follows:

Your Excellency, owing to the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Mr. Chan Harr, President of this Association, I have been asked to take his place to-day. I will now ask your Excellency to kindly open the door of this building with this key, which the Directors and the members will be very pleased if you will accept and keep as a souvenir of this memorable and auspicious occasion.

A gold key, enclosed in a velvet case, was next handed to His Excellency, who opened the door of the building amidst loud applause.

All present then proceeded to the auditorium, where the speeches were delivered. Accommodated on the platform were: Mr. J. M. Wong (who presided), His Excellency, the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Commodore and Mrs. Gurner and Miss Gurner, Bishop Banister of Hunan, Archbishop Barnett, Mr. G. E. Anderson, Professor Middleton Smith, Mr. J. L. McPherson, Dr. T. W. Peddie, Mr. F. Elliot, Dr. T. P. Wu, Mr. D. Yui, Mr. S. W. Tso, Major D. Macdonald, the Revs. C. S. Cheung, Cheung Chuk Ling, and Yeung Seung Po, Dr. Lau Tsz Wai, Dr. L. T. Sang, Messrs. Yeung Pak, J. C. Sang, M. W. Sang, Ho Lei-sun, Ho Kwong, Ho Kai, So Piu Kan, and Ip Lau Chun. In the body of the hall were: Dr. E. Morrison, Dr. Sanders, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Raipha, the Revs. Copley, Moyle, Hewitt, A. D. Stewart, and C. B. Shann, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, Mrs. A. D. Hickling, Mr. F. Mohler and many others.

The proceedings commenced with a prayer offered by the Rev. Cheung Chuk Ling, after which Mr. J. L. McPherson, addressing the gathering, said:

## THE SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

Mr. J. L. McPherson recalled the fact that the Chinese Y.M.C.A. was organised in Hongkong in 1901. During its early years it had an up-hill path and frequently found itself in financial and other difficulties. It changed its premises three times in the first five years. In 1909 an era of prosperity set in and the membership was quadrupled, rising to nearly one thousand. From that time growth has been steady and continuous, until now the membership is nearly two thousand.

The first building scheme proceeded Mr. McPherson was proposed as early as 1907, but was only completed at the beginning of 1913. This was the student hostel immediately across the street, its purpose being the housing of a number of students attending college in Hongkong but non-resident in the Colony. Funds for that building came from three countries—Great Britain, the United States and New Zealand. The contributions from the first two countries were obtained through the instrumentality of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. for North America, and that from New Zealand on the recommendation of a sincere friend of the Hongkong Association from its very beginning and whom we are very glad to have on the platform this afternoon—I refer to the then Ven. Archbishop Banister, now the Bishop of Hunan.

The second building scheme was the one with which we are interested to-day. The rapid growth of the Association after 1909 made it very evident that a large, well-equipped building was essential, and a request for help was sent to the International Committee. The result was an offer of \$75,000 gold on condition that a suitable site should be provided by local contributions. This was not an easy task, sites in suitable places being scarce; but in 1913 the Government kindly agreed to sell this lot at a favourable price and a three-week's canvas for funds was undertaken, resulting in the sum of \$50,000, a little more than the amount required. The building was begun early in 1917, suffered numerous delays on account of difficulties in the matter of obtaining materials, and was finally completed on August 31st of this year.

The International Committee is not a large financial corporation with unlimited funds for buildings at its disposal. As far as these building schemes are concerned it is only a sort of clearing-house. When it is convinced that the building should be provided from the United States or Canada, it looks about to see who will provide the money. In the case of Hongkong, the response came from two generous Christian ladies of Chicago—Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Blackstone—one giving \$50,000 and the other \$25,000. This building is in reality the gift of two people.

The International in acting thus as a clearing-house usually makes a few

reasonable conditions in order to safeguard its stewardship. Among these conditions are (1) that its own architects should design the building; (2) that it should be erected under expert supervision; and (3) that it should be completed, bonded and furnished. These conditions have all been fulfilled. Messrs. Shattuck and Hussey, of Chicago, designed the building, while Mr. A. R. F. Raven acted as local architect and modified the plans to meet local conditions. A special committee supervised the work. On this committee, in addition to secretaries of the Association, were the following gentlemen:—Prof. C. A. Middleton Smith (chairman), Major D. Macdonald, Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, Mr. J. M. Wong, Mr. Chan Harr and Dr. T. M. Wan. On behalf of the Association I wish to thank these gentlemen, especially those whose only connection with the Y.M.C.A. is that of the bond of Association is that of the bond of sympathy with every worthy institution, and to assure them that their services were not only deeply appreciated here but also by the International Committee.

The increase in the cost of materials during the last two years made the original gift insufficient to complete the furnishings, but the balance, amounting to more than \$10,000, has been subscribed by a few directors and other friends.

In conclusion, in stating that the building is opened free of debt as to land, building and furnishings, I mean that everything as it now stands is provided for. It is possible, however, that in inspecting the building, you will discover places where additional furniture would be of advantage and you may find it in your hearts to supply some of these things. One of them is quite evident now. Immediately in front of the platform and behind the audience can be seen two eyes and a yawning mouth and behind them is a moving picture operating-room which would pass the inspection of even the Special Police Reserve, but there is no machine in it. If you feel disposed to supply anything that is still lacking, I can assure you that it will be thankfully received.

MR. D. YUI'S ADDRESS.

Mr. D. Yui, Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China, recalled that 23 years ago an American secretary, in the person of D. W. Lyon, came to start a Y.M.C.A. in Tientsin with no membership, no building, no big financial asset, no physical or educational work. The movement was, perhaps, rightly looked upon as foreign. We did not dare to think—be continued—of any rapid growth and development in a country like ours, which was wrapped up in conservatism, self-sufficiency, and a strong anti-foreign feeling. The history of the Association movement in China during the last 23 years, however, is a complete surprise of the most gratifying and encouraging kind. In the first year of the Republic, that is 7 years ago, the Y.M.C.A. of China was formally registered in the Ministry of the Interior in Peking and recognised by them as a Chinese movement. According to the statistics of 1917 the number of secretaries increased to 230; city associations to 28, and student associations to 148, with a membership of over 30,000 in all the provinces except Kansu, Kweichow and Kwangsi. The total expenditure for the year amounted to about half-a-million dollars, every cent of which was given by Chinese. Our students numbered 7,500, and the total attendance of our physical classes was estimated at 150,000. We had eight modern buildings. So much for the material success, if we choose to call it so.

What about the moral and spiritual aspects of our work, which we deem most fundamental? Again, our records show marked progress and improvement. We had about 700 bible study classes with an enrollment of several thousand; a large number of religious meetings were held with a total attendance of over 15,000. Last year over 800 men were baptised, an equal number joined the Church; over 1,300 men took an active part in social service as a fulfilment of "not to be ministered to, but to minister."

The speaker went on to point out that amongst the reasons for the success of the movement was the fact that, unlike most other organisations, the Y.M.C.A. touches a man in all aspects of his life. If it failed in one it might still succeed in another. In fact, it touched a man as a whole—physical, mental, spiritual, and social. It met a real need. Mr. Yui proceeded—Just stop to think of the life of our young men in different cities, such as Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Hankow, and others. What awful temptations! How skillfully are the traps laid for them! How many hundreds of thousands of young men fall each year! Talk about the conservation of natural resources. I would not hesitate to say that the conservation of human life and talent is the most urgent and important of all.

In conclusion, the speaker said: The Y.M.C.A. is a success because it specialises in the work for young men. It is a success because it gives the young men a full development—physical, mental, spiritual, and social—aiming to make of him a complete man. It is a success because it is not merely a name, a policy, or a programme, but because it meets a real need and performs a real mission. It is a success because it has life and power. It is a success because it is an interdenominational and international movement working for the universal brotherhood of man. And, lastly, it is a success because it is God's movement. These reasons are not mere conjectures. They are fully demonstrated in every form of the Association's activity. The Hongkong Association, by the unselfish efforts of its directors, secretaries and other workers, the generous assistance of the officials of the British Government, the unfailing co-operation of its friends and supporters of the Association, is able to-day to open this new building to serve the young men of Hongkong so that they will be better citizens of China and of the world. May God bless every undertaking of this Association. May its service to the young men of Hongkong be both fruitful and long.

## THE ACTING GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H.E. TAN YIK-KA, Administering the Government, said:—I wish to express my thanks to the Directors of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association for having asked me to perform the ceremonial of opening this building. I consider it a great honour to do so, and especially at the present time when this great Society is making such splendid efforts in rendering help of every kind to the gallant men who are fighting the battle of freedom in France, Belgium and elsewhere. You had an opportunity recently of hearing a lecture from Mr. Lawes, who had two years' service in France and Italy, on this subject, so that I need not enlarge upon it, but the fact remains that the whole scope of the Society's activities has been developed by the exigencies of warfare, and we may hope that its usefulness throughout the world will be permanently increased. In Hongkong, both branches of the Society have hitherto been somewhat cramped in their work by not having suitable headquarters. That has been remedied so far as the Chinese branch is concerned by the provision of this fine building, and I hope that the day is not far distant when the European branch may find itself housed in a manner that will give it, also, the opportunity for developing its work to the best advantage.

The Young Men's Christian Association is better understood to-day than was formerly the case. When we consider the small beginning more than seventy years ago, we may well marvel at the progress that has been made. Your founder, the late Sir George Williams, could little have thought when, in his merchant's house in St. Paul's Churchyard, he started the movement among his staff of young men, that in a comparatively short space of time the whole civilized world would be covered by its work. If he were alive to-day, I feel sure that he would endorse all that is being done to make the Association of the greatest use and profit to the greatest number. It would be foolish to disguise the fact that for a period the work of the Association was misunderstood by many earnest men. It was thought, and perhaps, not without reason—to be too narrow in its appeal, to be too self-centred, and to regard as beyond its pale men who, though leading straight and honest Christian lives, could not subscribe to certain formulae regarded as essential for membership. That has been changed. A more liberal spirit exists to-day which recognises that all men do not regard the many problems of life from the same standpoint, and that certain standards of conduct arbitrarily set up do not conform to the ideal of a democratic Christian State. There is nothing retrograde in this. It is the normal sign of development in a great free institution in a free nation. Christ is our cornerstone. His service is free to all. Had this Association not seized the splendid opportunities for active service in Christian work which have presented themselves during the past four years it would have been false to itself and its ideals, but with great energy and foresight—and, if I may add, with a fine imagination—it threw itself into the work with a determination to achieve success that will not readily be forgotten by our Government or our fighting forces.

You have a high standard to work up to here. Your benefactors, Mrs. McCormick and Mrs. Blackstone, have given you a great opportunity by their noble gift. They have, out of the goods with which they have been made by God the trustees, endowed you with the physical power to do great things; they have, as it were, given you a new body, but they cannot give you the thing which cannot create the life to that body, they cannot create the soul and spirit which is to animate it. They have given the machinery, you are to be the motive power. How are you going to exercise it? You have good leaders if you will only follow them. Mr. McPherson and Mr. Mohler have worked hard to bring this building into existence. Mr. Chan Harr, your chairman, with his great commercial experience, Mr. J. M. Wong, one of your original members, Dr. Yeung Shui Chun and your Secretaries, Mr. H. Lei San and Mr. H. Shiu Lau, and many others are here to give you a good start. All you want is the enthusiasm and zeal to make this place a living force in the lives of its members. In his able address just now, Mr. Yui has set out the general aims of the Association here in Hongkong, and, if I may briefly supplement his remarks, I would suggest that in no better way could you endow this fine building with the right spirit and give it a soul worthy of it than by inculcating through the example of your members in their daily life certain essential Christian ideals. For example, the basic principle of unselfishness, of consideration for others whether at home, in business or in recreation of all kinds; by acting with courtesy and politeness towards all with whom you are brought in contact. There is nothing weak in being a Christian in deed as well as in name. The love of God and of your neighbour may lead you, and will rightly lead you, to take a firm stand for what you know to be right against what you know to be wrong, but there need be no departure from doing so with every consideration for the feelings and opinions of others. These are among the principles that raise a community from a mere selfish crowd, struggling for place and position, to a society where Christ reigns supreme. They are the things that bring light and gladness into the dark places of the earth. They bring happiness to those who exercise them, and to those who experience them.

If we could, by some magic power, get an insight into the daily lives of our soldiers now fighting for freedom, we should, I am certain, find that those brave men are enabled to bear the horrors and the hardships of warfare almost entirely because of the splendid comradeship brought face to face almost daily with the grim realities of life and the constant prospect of sudden death

naturally fall back upon those fine qualities which are in every man's being, if we can only find them. It is possible to show the same high qualities in the ordinary pursuits of life in peace as well as in war. Have you have your chance, and formally declaring this building open for the work of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hongkong, I do so with the best wishes of all present here to-day that the high ideals that have animated your generous benefactors may be achieved. We shall sing presently that fine old doxology "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and we shall remember that it can only be with His blessing that the dedication of all such works as this to the glory of God and the good of our fellow-men can be fully realised. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, briefly returned thanks to H.E. the Officer Administering the Government for his presence.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak had promised \$100 towards the purchase of a cinematograph.

The singing of the Doxology, and the pronouncement of the Benediction by Bishop Banister, brought the ceremony to a close.

The visitors next made a tour of inspection of the building. Refreshments were served while the Band played selections of music.

At 8 p.m. Mr. David Yui delivered a lecture on "Education" in the auditorium, to a large audience.

The following message was delivered by Mr. David Z. T. Yui from the Y.M.C.A. in China:

"It is with a heart filled with great rejoicing and deep thankfulness that I come to you on this National Anniversary Day to convey to you a message of congratulation on behalf of the National Committee, on the formal opening of this splendid new building. This fine structure is a fitting consummation of the years of patient planning and ceaseless effort of the many noble workers of this port. Many centuries ago, Emperor Chow Wen Wang won undying fame by his erection of the 'Lin Tai,' the tower of which he shared with his people. To-day we have this new building, also extending a welcome to all who want to share in the full development it offers, and quality themselves for the service of their fellow-men. From its halls will come forth men of strong character who will set new standards of manhood. They will not only be a light to you in the South, but the whole country will look to them for inspiration. Here we are gathered to celebrate this memorable occasion. May Heaven and Earth smile upon our enterprise."

## DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The new building stands on 10,500 feet of ground. The suddenly varying levels on which it is built reduce its height to three storeys on the upper side of Bridges Street side, but on the lower side it rises six storeys from the ground. The entrance is in Bridges Street, and there the visitor, after perusing the well marked inscription on the foundation stone, which was laid by the Bishop of Victoria in February of last year—perceives a pleasing front with wide steps leading into what appears to be the ground floor entrance, but in reality the third entrance of the building. There are three entrances, one leading to the auditorium, another, which appears to be the main entrance, but which was never meant to be one at all except to satisfy the P.W.D.; and a third opening into the heart of the institution.

The third entrance door opens direct upon the lobby, which is neatly floored with minute ceramic tiling. Immediately to the left is the cloak-room, and to the right are the general offices. A miniature telephone exchange is housed here, two high ceilings and serving six departments. Adjoining the lobby is the billiard-room, containing two tables. There is a buffet in the corner conducted by a well-known Chinese restaurant. Crossing the lobby one passes the door of a small room, which is to be fitted for the reception of visitors. Across the hall of the centre entrance, whence the stairs mount and descend, one enters the auditorium. On the fourth floor is the residential portion of the building. A dining-room, European food only—an Ambulance room for the Y.M.C.A. Division (No. 2 Y.A.D.) where someone will be on duty all the time, and a big room for meetings, entertainments, banquets or ping-pong, three Club rooms, a library and a writing-room, are all installed on this floor.

The fifth floor contains the living rooms or dormitories, with separate sections for students and business men. The rooms are small, well-furnished, and each is neatly furnished with an iron bed, combination wardrobe and dressing table and chairs. The bath-rooms are tiled cleanly, with rounded corners, and are generously provided with porcelain basins, hot or cold water, and showers of up-to-date design with black-marble partitions.

The roof garden is one of the brightest features of the building. Up there one finds oneself among dozens of pots of flowers, and commanding a splendid view of the harbour.

Below the Bridges Street level there is quite a maze of stairs and corridors. There is accommodation on the first floor for the night and day schools (elementary preparation for middle school). Special attention is paid to Chinese grounding in Chinese classics to the Chinese lads. The remainder of this floor is given over to allow of sufficient height for the gymnasium on the floor below, which, like the auditorium, is two storeys high.

On the same floor is the swimming bath, which measures 60 feet by 20 feet, with a depth varying from 3 feet to 8 feet. A pump in the basement will be almost constantly at work filtering the water, which is being pumped out of the bath through the filter and back again all the time to ensure constant cleanliness.

A special feature, serving both the gymnasium and the swimming bath, is a check room, where a carefully marked out system of checking, issuing towels and costumes and allocating lockers has been provided. There are several hundred lockers, neatly painted in dark green and numbered. Shower baths with tiled floors and black-marble partitions go to complete the equipment.

Descending further, one reaches the ground floor, where are installed the kitchen and laundry and the hot-water service and pump for the flushing service.



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SHANGHAI ..... "KAIFONG" ..... On 13th Oct. 3 P.M.  
TSINGTAO and TIENTSIN ..... "KUIOHOW" ..... On 15th Oct. Noon.  
SHANGHAI ..... "SUNNING" ..... On 17th Oct. 1 P.M.

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NORTHWARD

SOUTHWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

# P. & O. S. N. CO.

# ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

# MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Despatch	Destination
Colombo	10th Nov.	Str. from Colombo	MARSEILLES	LONDON

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Trans-shipment with Orient Line.

# SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

# INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment) IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

# MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES. Preferred Sailings.

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave SINGAPORE	Leave COLOMBO	Leave MARSEILLES	Leave LONDON
The Intermediate Service is Temporarily Suspended.					

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

# NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the hold for examination by the Company's Surveyor, Messrs. GOSNOLD & CO., 10 A.M. and MONDAY and TUESDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the date of arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Company's wharf. For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. L. KNIGHT,  
Acting Superintendent.

# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons	Wed. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU ... 12,300 tons	SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
	NIKKO MARU ... 9,800 tons	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU ... 7,000 tons	FRI. 18th Oct.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
KEELUNG via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

! Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. \* Wireless telegraphy.

# HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:

"KATORI MARU" ... SAT. 19th Oct. at 11 A.M.  
"SUWA MARU" ... TUES. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

! Omitting Manila en route.

For further information apply to

Telephone 33 and 35

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

H. MORI, Manager.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA

# SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU. FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KOBEA MARU	30,000	SAT. 2nd Nov.
SINBIA MARU	30,000	TUES. 19th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000	MON. 26th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

# SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to FALPABAIRO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, and SANTIAGO DE LOS RIOS.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 1274 and 1275.

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

# MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

# FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

Ports of call—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to!

F. RADAMELLE,  
Agent,  
Queen's Building.

# O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE—Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Ports round ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th Oct. at 3 P.M.  
"CHICAGO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 26th Oct. at 3 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Manilla, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE—The steamer will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 78 will be fixed.

KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KADO MARU" ... SATURDAY, 15th Oct. at 10 A.M.  
"AMAKURA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 20th Oct. at 10 A.M.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS Please Apply to—

K. YAMAHAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

# CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

# SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... October 22th. "CHINA" ... November 18th.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O.H. REITER, Freight and Passenger Agent, 100, Queen's Building, Tel. 1043.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
STRAITS	Swire	11th Oct.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow	Liangchow	Friday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji	Hokuto Maru	Friday, 11th, 8.00 A.M.
Strait and Bangkok	Van Waerwijck	Friday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	La Marne	Friday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Castelfield	Friday, 11th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Yuenyang	Friday, 11th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Kaijo Maru	Saturday, 12th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kaijong	Saturday, 12th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow	Taiyang	Saturday, 12th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Lokang	Monday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	Kawa	Tuesday, 15th, 8.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Tientsin	Kueichow	Tuesday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	Tuesday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunwang	Thursday, 17th, Noon
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via Victoria, B.C.	Manila Maru	Thursday, 17th, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.

\* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	9.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	11.30 A.M.
Cheung Chow	7.30 A.M. 7.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Shengshui, Antau, Ping Shan and San Tin	4.00 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley	4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 6.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Samshui	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAY
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	8.00 P.M.	30 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Kaukung	8.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M.
Wuchow	Except Saturday 4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

## FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.  
Children must have it—adults should have it.

## FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

**CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL**



Superior to Emulsion or Cod Liver Oil.  
Each tiny Morrhual capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.  
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine for loss of appetite and flesh to patients with consumptive tendencies.  
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.  
Sold by all Chemists.

## COMMERCIAL

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

October 10th	
London	Telegraphic Transfer 3/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, on demand 2/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/4 1/2
	Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/4 1/2
	Credit, at 4 months' sight 2/4 1/2
	Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/4 1/2
On Paris	Bank Bills, on demand 44 1/2
	Credit, at 4 months' sight 45 1/2
On New York	Bank Bills, on demand 80 1/2
	Credit, at 60 days' sight 80 1/2
On Bombay	Telegraphic Transfer 100
	Bank Bills, on demand 100
On Calcutta	Telegraphic Transfer 100
	Bank Bills, on demand 100
On Shanghai	Bank Bills, at sight 100
	Private, 30 days' sight 100
On Yokohama	On demand 147
On Manila	On demand 161
On Singapore	On demand 145
On Batavia	On demand 178
On Rangoon	On demand 145
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